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The People's Press,

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Literary Department.

[From Dicken's Household Words.]

GRAYRIGG GRANGE.

High up among the Westmorland hills there is a farm-house that goes by the name of Grayrigg Grange.

Grayrigg Grange was the seat of the Copplehursts, a great county family, in the olden time; but it has now been in ruins for more than a hundred years; and in one corner of what was formerly the court yard, the present house has been erected, chiefly out of the materials of the ancient building. It is rudely built, but roomy and comfortable. Behind it, on the summit of the hill, the ruins spread out to a considerable extent, grass-grown and moss-covered.

In front of the house stand enormous horse chestnuts; beyond which is a low stone wall; then the fields sweep gently down for a mile and a half, till you come to the high road; beyond which flows the little river Sharf, celebrated for its trout; and half a mile past that, lies Heatherslack, a considerable village for those parts. The view is bounded by a wide stretch of barren moors, and the clouded summits of some distant hills.

The snow lies long among the nooks and corners of the ruins, after it has disappeared from the whole country side; and the winds run riot on the summit of Grayrigg Stoup, when all is warm and tranquil in the valley below.

Mark Hurlstone held the farm on a lease from the Copplehursts, when I went to him, a lad of sixteen. His father and grandfather before him had held it on the same terms; and it was said that in old times, the Hurlstones had been henchmen, or retainers, to the great family at the Grange. Mark was a widower; and his two daughters, Grace and Letty, managed his household. He was getting into years when I first knew him; a tall, big-boned man, somewhat bowed at the shoulders, with iron grey hair and iron-grey eyebrows, thick and beetling, beneath which flashed forth two dark restless eyes, whose fire neither time nor age could subdue. He was well known for miles round Heatherslack as a local preacher, in behalf of one of the numerous religious sects which, even then, had penetrated into the most primitive parts of the north country. He generally preached in the open air; but, on wet days, the loan of some friend's barn was usually obtained. Whether the day were wet or fine, his congregation was sure to be a numerous one, and his rude eloquence, and undoubted earnestness, seldom failed in having their wished for effect, in inducing one or more of his auditors to become converts to his peculiar creed.

His fanaticism in religious matters colored the whole of his daily life. He governed his household with a rod of iron, and judged everything by the texts of a creed that knew neither toleration nor mercy beyond the narrow circle of its own elect. His imperious will, his irritability at trifles, his unsociable disposition, his entire disbelief in the harmony and beauty of the outer world, his daily readings from the Bible to his family—principally chapters from the Prophets, breathing denunciation and woe to a lost Israel,—the long prayer with which he concluded, full of groans and strange cries, to which the night-wind outside moaned a dreary chorus: all these will be as apparent to you as if he were personally before you. Yet he was not without a certain largeness of disposition, and once forgave a great injury on receiving a solemn promise from the man who had wronged him that he would read two chapters of the Bible daily, for twelve months to come.

Grace, his eldest daughter, was about sixteen years old at the time of which I write: and Letty, two years younger. On Grace had devolved from quite a child the entire care and management of the household, and such a wise, thrifty little housekeeper did she make, that even her father deferred to her in all domestic matters, while to Letty she was both mother and sister in one. A tall graceful girl, with a pale olive complexion, which not all the sun and wind which visited Grayrigg could embrown; grave, dark eyes, a low voice, and a quiet, thoughtful way of going about things, befitting one on whom so many cares devolved.

But Letty, how shall I describe her?—A bird of the summer woods, ever singing, ever gay. She had caught a sunbeam, and held it prisoner in her heart; but it laughed through her large, blue eyes, and quivered in her voice, and nourished the delicate roses on her cheeks, and shone up though the sheaf of her golden hair, and declared its presence by a thousand tokens.

I was sent to Grayrigg as soon as I had finished my schooling, to learn to become a farmer under old Mark Hurlstone; hoping to possess in time a farm of my own. Mark and my father had been close friends for many years, so, for the sake of that friendship, the old farmer received me as an inmate under his roof, and welcomed me with grim kindness to my future home.

Friendships soon ripen between young people in country places: in a week after my arrival, I felt quite at home at the Grange, and perfectly contented. Letty and I got on famously together. She called me her slave, and ordered me about in her sweet, imperious way, and had a thousand tasks for me to perform. If I did not obey her orders promptly, or if I displeased her in any way, I was punished by having my hair pulled, or by being pinched sharply in the arm, or was perhaps, forbidden to speak to her again that day—my sentence, in the latter case, being generally commuted in the course of an hour or two, it being impossible for her to exist without having some one to chatter to; "and Grace, you know, is such a quiet girl, and has so little to say for herself." And then, in frosty weather, I must teach my lady to slide on the ponds; and keep fast hold of her hand to prevent her from falling; or we must snow-ball each other till we are tired. And then, in spring, I must find out the bird's nests for her, and take her to look at the little speckled eggs—merely to look, and not carry them away; "for you know, Thurston, that would be cruel, and father would be ever so angry with me, if he thought I had so much as touched them."

Each season brought its own peculiar delights. What could be pleasanter in summer than a romp in the hay-fields; and we never had more fun than in autumn, when I had to climb the large trees in the orchard and shake down the ripe fruit into the quilt held below by Letty. Then, as her slave, I had of course her garden to keep in order, and her chickens to look after; with numberless errands into Heatherslack for cotton, or worsted, or what not. It was my dearest delight to obey her every whim; and when she tapped me on the head with her thimble, and said "Good slave!" my happiness was complete.

With Grace it was impossible ever to become so familiar. She was so occupied wit her domestic duties, and her thought for others, that she seemed to have no time left to think of pleasure for herself. Her real influence was never perceived till her sister was beset by some little trouble, or her father knew not how to decide in some difficult matter. At such times they always resorted to her; and her sympathy and council were never offered in vain.

I grew fonder of Letty day by day. I never asked myself what was the feeling with which I regarded her. It was sufficient for me that I lived beneath the same roof with her, that I saw her daily, that I was of service to her in many ways, and that she was ever frank and affectionate toward me. I asked no more—I was content. I did not know, circumstances had not brought the knowledge before me, the depth of affection that existed for her in my heart; nor what a great passion I should have to do battle with, should the bond between us ever be broken.—The knowledge came upon me one day unawares.

I had been two years at the Grange, and was eighteen years old. Letty and I were invited one day to a wedding in Heatherslack, a wedding party in the old fashioned style, to which all the relations and intimate friends of the newly married couple were invited, and at which all sorts of old country games were enacted; the bride and bridegroom taking part therein. It was midnight before we thought of departing. The bride lighted us to the door, and after bidding us good night, added, playfully, to Letty: "I hope when your turn comes—and I suppose it won't be long before you change your name—you'll not forget to invite us to your wedding."

"I dont know what you mean." said Letty, coldly.

"O, no offence," replied the bride.—"Though if all be true that's reported in Heatherslack, it won't be long before you and Thurston there, are married."

My lady was all a fire now, and moved off homeward like an offended queen. This dialogue, brief as it was, awakened in my heart new hopes and aspirations unknown before. Why should not report speak truly for once? Such a consummation, while seeming but the natural result of our long intimacy, would add the crowning happiness to my life. Nothing venture, nothing have. I would put the question to the proof that very night—then. She was walking on, a few paces from me, somewhat softened now, as it appeared to me; gazing dreamily at the moon as she walked.

"And what if report speaks truly in this case, Letty," said I, "would there be anything so terrible in such a fate?"

"Such a thing can never be, Thurston," she said. "Let me tell you so, once for all. See, here is Grace come to meet us."

From that time our intercourse was marked by a feeling of restraint, springing, in the first instance, from Letty alone, but soon influencing me also, although I strove hard at first to win her back to the gay, frank life of yore. From the day she read in my eyes that I loved her, she grew shy and reserved toward me; no longer taking long rambles with me in the woods, or appearing to care for me, but rather avoiding me, or so it seemed. I was no longer her slave, and when she wished me to do anythig for her, instead of a command, a timid "If you please, Thurston," prefaced the expression of her desires.

Autumn and winter passed away, and Spring was come once more, when, about the middle of May, Mark sent me to attend a fair in a distant town, in charge of a number of sheep for sale. I was away four days. It was evening when I approached the Grange on my return. Leaving the highroad, I struck into a footpath across the fields, so as to save about half a mile in the distance, and reach home sooner. The path wound along by the side of the river, before turning off at a right angle for the farm. Passing through a gap in a high hedge that was just bursting into bloom, I came suddenly upon two individuals, one at least, of whom seemed as surprised as myself at the unexpected meeting. The picture is before me now, as I saw it at that moment, so strongly did it impress itself on my memory in the instant that I stood, silent and surprised, to note it. On the top of a grassy bank that sloped gently down for a few feet till it met the river, stood Letty, holding in one hand her bonnet by its strings of blue ribbon, and in the other a small, gilt-edged book, shut up, her forefinger between the leaves. She stood in the light of sunset, basked in its glory, her auburn curls gleaming rich and lustrous, as though her hair were powdered with gold dust. A startled look, half suprise, half shame, flushed up from her bosom to her forehead as she glanced around and saw me. This was the only sign of recognition she gave me. She turned at once so that I could not see her face, and opening her book, began to read.

Half-way down the bank but untouched by the light of sunset, lay a young man, indolenly reclining on one elbow, and smoking a cigar; the leaves of his sketch-book being turned over by the gentle wind. He was negligently dressed, in a fashionable and luxurious style. A small brown moustache shaded his mouth, and I could not help noticing he was handsome. He looked up vacantly, as I pushed the branches on one side, and met my gaze, as I walked past with a cold, steady, insolent stare.

Surely the weather must have suddenly changed, else what was it that heated me in a moment, that parched my lips, and made my skin so dry and feverish, that blurred the sunset, and caused strange lights to flicker redly before my eyes?

I would not turn to look at them! Why should I? What did it matter to me if two young people chose to meet each other, on a spring evening, by the side of a river, Nothing—less than nothing. Letty had never cared for me; why then allow myself to be disturbed by such a trifle? Nevertheless, I would not go into the house just yet. I would wait for my lady by the thorn tree in the hollow, and she should see how lightly I took it. I knew that she must be at home by half past nine to be in time for prayers.

She came, as I expected; I could see her, as she turned the corner, coming slowly along the path, in a musing mood; her eyes bent on the ground. She stood still for a moment when she perceived me, undecided which way to turn; but there was no other path, without going a long way round, so she came on steadily, as though she had not seen me.

"Good evening, Miss Letty; I hope you have enjoyed your ramble."

"Very much," she quietly replied.

"Do you always choose such handsome young gentlemen for your companions when you walk—gentlemen, with moustaches, too, that cannot find a civil word for poor country folk?"

She was silent for a moment or two; then turning toward me with eyes brimful of tears, "O, Thurston," she said, "this is not like you! You are unkind. I am in your power, and you take advantage of it."

I could not bear to think that I had caused her a moment's pain. Anything rather than that. The sight of her tears brought back my better self at once.

"Dearest," I replied,—let me call you so once, if never again—I have loved you tenderly and well for three happy years. I have long seen that you did love me in return; but, till this evening, I never knew that your affections belonged to another. Can you wonder that the cup was bitter to my lips? I was rude to you a moment ago; pray forgive me; and do not fear that I shall offend you on that score again. I trust that you will be happy; but, before I leave you, let me ask you one question: Does your father know, does Grace know, that your walks are no longer solitary?"

"Neither of them knows yet," she replied with some hesitation.

"Tell them at once, then," I said. "Do not slight their love so far as to keep them in ignorance of what they should be the first to learn."

"Not yet—not yet!" she hurriedly replied. "They will both know all in good time, and you also. It is a secret at present, but everything will soon be cleared up and explained; and Thurston! dear Thurston! if you do really love me, you must promise me, solemnly promise me, that you will not reveal what you have seen, or what I have told you this evening—not to any one without my permission."

"I promise you," I replied sadly. But O, Letty! let me entreat you once more, to keep it a secret from your father no longer."

"I cannot tell him," she said. You do not know all, or you would not press me. Remember what you have promised; and Thurston, believe me, you will find your consolation where you least expect it."

I kept my promise and told no one. Every evening she went out for an hour or more, taking care to return in time for prayers; and as this was a habit which she had generally practiced in fine weather, no suspicions were excited at home. From inquiries made by me in Heatherslack, I learnt that the stranger's name was Reginald Cave, Esq; that he came from London; that he was apparently a young man of fortune; that he was staying at the best Inn in the village; and that he spent the greater part of his time in sketching the picturesque features of the neighborhood. I never saw Letty and him together after that first meeting. I avoided them and took care that my walks were in a direction quite opposite to theirs. For all I had seemed to yield up Letty so easily in our conversation beneath the thorn tree, it was not till after many a stern encounter, all alone on the dark moorlands, with the raging passion at my heart, that I finally conquered, and could truly say I was free. It seemed so hard at that time, while the struggle was going on, to have to yield up to another, all that I cherished most on earth; and to see all my brightest hopes vanish like the rosy mists of morn, leaving the dark crags of life bare and stern before me! It is sufficient to say that I conquered; and that from that hour my life took quite a different color, and its purposes shaped themselves to quite different ends. Sitting here in this calm after-time—calm in its freedom from such heart-burnings and internal strife—I sometimes ask myself whether that loss was all loss to me, or whether there was not something gained: in the power of self-control, in the lesson of self abnegation then first learnt, in the breaking of a wider horizon; and, later on, in the birth of that star, in whose clear light I now serenely walk. But, at that time, it seemed all a bitter loss—a darkness haunted by dim ghosts of the past.

"Where's Letty?" said Mark one evening as he drew the candle towards him, and opened the family Bible, preparatory to his usual reading.

"I've not seen her since six o'clock," answered Grace. "Probably she is up stairs;" and going to the foot of the staircase, she called "Letty!" twice, but there was no reply. "Perhaps she is in the garden, or somewhere among the ruins, looking at the moon, as she is sometimes fond of doing," added Grace. So, opening the front door, she went out, and we could hear her call her sister several times.

"Confound the girl!" said Mark testily. "If she can't tell the time better, I shall forbid her going out at all of an evening."

From the first moment that she was missed, my heart misgave me; I dreaded something wrong and felt an instinctive certainty that she would not be found.

Grace came back. "Letty is not outside," she said, looking rather scared. "Perhaps," she added, brightening up, as the thought struck her, "perhaps she has gone up-stairs tired, and has fallen asleep on the bed." So up-stairs she went, and was away several minutes.

Mark's impatience kept momentarily increasing. To keep him waiting in that way! such a thing had never been known. So he poked the fire till he had poked half of it out of the grate; then he snuffed the candle till he snuffed it out, and then he fell into a passion because he could not readily light it; muttering and growling to himself all the time, and evidently near explosion. Having at length succeeded in lighting the candle, he could contain himself no longer. "Grace! Grace!" he called, emphasising loudly on the floor with his stick; "come down, and we'll go on without the hussy!" So Grace came slowly down in answer to the appeal, and entered the room, all white and trembling: an open letter in her hand.

"She's gone!" said Grace, in a whisper that ended in a sob.

"Gone! who's gone?" said Mark.

"Letty. Fled from home. I found this," holding up a letter, "on my pillow."

The old man sat quite still for a minute or two, moaning feebly to himself, and staring with blank eyes at Grace, who stood, white and immovable as a statue, in the middle of the floor.

"Read it, Thurston!" he said at last, speaking with apparent effort. I took the letter from the impassive hand of Grace, and read as follows:

"MY DEAR, DEAR GRACE—When you read this I shall be far from home; far from my dear father and all of you. O Grace! my heart bleeds as I write these words of farewell; but you will—you must forgive me when you know all. I am going to be married. Reginald loves me so truly, and is so kind and devoted to me, that I should not do him justice were I to say that the prospect of becoming his wife does not make me happy; but alas! this parting from those that I love so fondly is almost more than I can bear. My heart is distracted with anguish. I hardly know what I write; and had I not the perfect assufance of his love I should be miserable indeed. Our marriage will have to remain secret for a short time. Family circumstances, Reginald says, render such a step imperative. He has trusted his fortune into my hands; and were our marriage to become at once known, his prospects in life would be destroyed: his family are so proud. So we are going to live in the utmost seclusion for a month or two, after which everything will come right. I shall write you again after the ceremony is over, and send you my address: for you will write to me, won't you, sister dear? I know your loving heart too well to doubt you. But my father, Grace? Break it to him gently How will he bear it? I cannot bear to think about it. I dare not write any more, or my resolution will give way. God bless you all!—LETTY"

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

HOW TO KILL AN ENEMY.

"Children," said a kind father to his little family, as he took a seat by the fireside and gathered them around him for a pleasant talk, "which is the best way to kill an enemy?"

"Why, shoot him, to be sure," said one.

"No, stab him," said a second.

"No, starve him," said a third.

"But I think," said their father, "I can show you a better way than this. An enemy may be killed without taking from him his life, or shedding a single drop of his blood. Let me tell you a story, to show how it may be done.

"There was a farmer once, who was a very cross, surly, disagreeable man. Every body in the neighborhood knew him and everybody disliked him. He was sure to make the most of whatever went wrong about him, and the poor offender always met with severe punishment. There was not a boy in all the neighborhood who did not feel uncomfortable as he passed his gate; and the poor dog that barked at his geese, or the neighbor's rooster that crowed on his wall, was speedily visited either with the lash of his whip, or the shot from his gun. The very cat knew his footsteps, and slunk away from him in terror. He was a complete pest, as much so to himself as to those about him. Every day brought him some fresh trouble, and found him in continual 'hot water;' indeed, his very life was made up of broils.

"After a time good Farmer Green came to live near him, and as you may suppose, he was soon told the character of his not over pleasant neighbor.

"Well," says he, "if he 'shows off' on me, *I'll very soon kill him!*"

"This remark of Farmer Green's soon got afloat, and all sorts of things were said about it. He seemed the very last man to '*kill*' any one, for his looks, and words, and actions, all told of a loving heart which throbbed in his bosom and directed his life. Nobody could think for a moment of his becoming a murderer. Mr. Green's intention at length came to the ears of the ill-natured farmer, and you may be sure he was not at all pleased about it. Everything he could do to tease, annoy, and even injure Mr. Green, was done; but somehow or other, the man who was to '*kill*' this ugly-tempered farmer took it all in good part, and spoke as calmly, and looked as kindly as ever.

"One day Mrs. Green sent to the wife of our surly friend a basket of nice plums; but her husband wouldn't let her have them. He told the person who brought them, very gruffly, that 'it was only done to get some of his pears in return, and he wasn't going to give any of them away.'

"At another time, Mr. Green's team of oxen stuck fast in a bog, and when he asked his neighbor for a little help he told him, in a very rough way, that he 'had enough to do to mind his own business,' and refused to help him.

"Never mind," said Mr. Green, to some one standing by, "*I'll kill him very soon*, see if I don't."

"Soon after this the team of the ill-natured man was in the same plight that his neighbor's had been in. Mr. Green saw it. He ran for his oxen and chains, and set off to the bog. He spoke kindly, offered his help, and began to render it; but what did he receive in reply? Why, a fierce look and an angry word—'I don't want your help! take the oxen away.'

"No," said the other, "I *must* help you, for the night is coming on, and what is bad enough by day, is ten times worse in the dark." Away pulled the oxen and the men, and soon all was set right again.

"A strange feeling did that rough, cross man carry home with him that evening; something which he had never felt before. And a strange look did his wife give him as he said, 'Peg, Farmer Green *has killed me!* He said he would, and he has done it.'

"Yes, the '*enemy*' was '*killed*' without the loss of life, or one drop of blood. He went the next morning to confess his ingratitude to his kind neighbor, and to ask his forgiveness; and the very man who had been noted for nothing but his wickedness became the friend of all.

"There is the greatest difference in the world between conquering by power and conquering by kindness. The former is like building a dam across a stream of water. It may stop its flow for a little while, but presently the dam may give way, then the stream will rush on with more force and fury than ever. Conquering by kindness is like drying up the springs which feed the stream. Conquering by power is like keeping a lion from doing harm by chaining him; conquering by kindness keeps the lion from doing harm by changing his nature and turning him into a lamb."

Best Thing.

A CHEAP DYE.—A gentleman has handed us a specimen of cotton yarn colored to represent copperas, which it does very closely. The dye employed is very cheap. It is made of red or black oak bark, the rough outside of which should be first trimmed off. Make a strong decoction of the bark by boiling, and to a pot of about ten gallons, add a table spoonful of blue vitriol. The yarn to be colored should be put in and boiled for an hour or two, and then washed as much as you please. The color will stand; and the yarn will be found soft and free from the harshness usual in copperas dye.

Mrs. Jacob Wilhelm, of this county, has recently tested this dye, and any one desiring further information on the subject may obtain it by calling on her.

Salisbury Watchman.

ANOTHER EXPLOIT OF CAPT. JOHN MORGAN.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal furnishes the following:

The heroic young Kentuckian is as full of stratagem as he is of daring. He disguised himself as a countryman and took a wagon load of meal to Nashville the other day.—Driving straight to the St. Cloud Hotel, he left his wagon at the door in charge of a trusty follower, and went into the dining room of the hotel about dinner, where he sat down opposite to Gen. McCook.

"General McCook, I suppose," said the disguised partisan, bowing across the table.

"You are right, sir," said McCook, "that is my name."

"Well, gineral, if there's no secesh ers about, I've got something to tell you right here."

Looking around, the general requested his new acquaintance to proceed with what he had to say.

"Well, gineral, I live up here close by Burke's mil's, right in the midst of a nest of red hot secesh ers, and they swear your soldiers shan't have a peck of meal if they have to starve for it. But, gineral, I'm all right on the goose, though I don't have much to say about it about home, and so I got a wagon load of meal ground, and I've brung it down here to-day, and it's now out thar in the street, and you can have it if you want it."

Gen. McCook was highly delighted—expressed his gratitude to the plain-looking countryman for his kindness, praised his loyalty to "the old flag," etc., etc., and at once ordered the meal to be taken to the commissary of his brigade and paid for in gold and silver. This transaction accomplished, the counterfeit wagoner again repaired to General McCook's headquarters, where, after requesting a strictly private interview, he told the "gineral" that if he would send out one hundred men, to such a place, in such a neighborhood in Davidson county, he would guide them right into that "nest of secesh ers and traitors," where they might "bag" a large quantity of meal and other "contraband of war," besides a number of the worst rebels that ever assisted in "bustin up" this "glorious Union." Gen. McCook fell into the snare "as easy as falling off a log," and all the preliminary arrangements were made and time and place agreed upon for the one hundred and fifty Federal soldiers to meet their trusty guide.

McCook's detachment of 150 men kept the appointment faithfully, and of course Captain Morgan, no longer disguised, was there to meet them; but unfortunately for them he was not alone—he had a sufficient number of well-armed horsemen to capture the whole Yankee force without firing a gun. So he took them quietly, and sent them swiftly "to the rear," to be exchanged "in due course."—all but one, an officer, whom he released on parole, and bade him return to General McCook with the compliments of his meal-selling acquaintance, who had the pleasure of meeting him at the St. Cloud a few days before.

Hurrah for the gallant and heroic Morgan—the dauntless and sagacious partisan whose fame is rapidly rounding into proportions which promise to overshadow all the "Marions" of the war.

WHAT WAS DONE IN APRIL [illegible] WHAT WILL BE DONE IN [illegible] 1862?

The Norfolk Day Book gives a very imperfect and incorrect list of the important events which occurred in April last, the month when the present revolution began. Among its errors is one fixing the date of the seizure of the Fayetteville Arsenal as the 16th, instead of the 22d, as it was; and again, fixing the 17th April, instead of the 4th Monday in May, as the date of Virginia's secession from the old Union.

As the subject is an interesting one, we will endeavor to present it correctly, as follows:—

On the 8d, a vessel with the U. S. flag flying was fired into in Charleston harbor by one of the State batteries.

On the same day, the South Carolina Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 149 to 29.

On the 12th, the bombardment of Fort Sumter was commenced, at 4 A. M.

On the 13th, at 2 P. M. Sumter surrendered.

On the 14th, Fort Macon, N. C., was taken possession of.

On the 15th, Lincoln issued his Proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers.

On the 16th, Fort Caswell, N. C, taken possession of.

On the 19th, a bloody fight occurred in the streets of Baltimore, between citizens of that place and regiments of Massachusetts and New York volunteers.

On the 19th, Harper's Ferry Arsenal was taken possession of by Virginians.

On the 19th, the Lincolnites attempted to destroy the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., and burnt or sunk several of the ships, including the Merrimac sunk. They then abandoned the yard, which was taken possession of by Virginia troops.

On the 20th, Lincoln issued his Proclamation to blockade the Southern ports.

On the 20th, the Federal army at Indianola, Texas, was captured by Col (now Gen.) Van Dorn.

The war was thus begun in April 1861. It is possible, but not at all probable, that the great battles which are likely to occur in April 1862 will end it.—*Fay. Obs.*

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C Any one wish ing to purchase will do well to call and see soon. J. P. SIDELOFF.

Feb. 21 1862.2m. pd

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

☞ The assessors of Forsyth will please take notice that all Liquors distilled from the 21st of February to the 15th April must be listed, as I made a mistake in the bills by putting the 1st of March. "*Liquors sold,*" in the line below, means Liquors brought into this State and sold.

C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.
April 18th, 1862.—2t.

THE TAX ON INTEREST.—We clip the following article from the Greensborough Patriot of Thursday, which will settle the question of taxing interest:

Hint to Assessors.—The Tax Blanks furnished to the Assessors has a column for "Interest Received or Due." This may lead to error, because there is no tax on Interest as heretofore. The Tax is laid on *Money at Interest*; consequently the whole amount of money at interest is to be given in, after making the deductions provided for in the 12th section of the new Revenue Act.

The money at interest and the cash on hand or on deposit may all be given in together, and put down in the same column, as suggested in the Comptroller's card.

Regimental Election.

On Saturday last the following field officers were elected, in the Regiments of this county:

71ST REGIMENT.—Samuel Alspaugh Lt. Col.; J. S. Miller, Major.

121ST REGIMENT.—Jas. E. Matthews, Colonel; J. E. Kerner, Lt. Col.; Wm. Morris, Major.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSED.—The Richmond Examiner of the 15th says:

"The conscription bill was finally passed yesterday afternoon, in secret session of the House of Representatives. The bill was immediately sent to the President for his signature, and the publication of it is at present restrained by an injunction of secrecy."

Conscription.

This is undoubtedly one of the most unpopular and odious measures ever attempted to be forced upon a free people, and has the appearance at least, of a tendency to military despotism. As we remarked last week, if the modes heretofore adopted, had failed to raise the requisite number of troops, no objection would be raised to the conscript system, but this is not the fact. North Carolina has nobly responded to every call for troops from the President, and will "soon have raised *fifty regiments*, and of these thirty eight or forty will soon be in the field for the war." North Carolina may furnish as many more regiments of *Volunteers*, if required, notwithstanding the number of the laboring class of Western North Carolina has been already alarmingly decreased,—so much so, that it is very much feared it will materially affect the quantity of grain requisite for the support of man and beast.

Conscription was recommended and attempted under the old government, in the war of 1812. It was then opposed as unconstitutional and oppressive, and the measure could not be carried through Congress, and of course failed, and the necessity of conscription was considered much greater than it is now.

A correspondent of a Georgia paper speaking of President Davis' proposed conscription, uses the following forcible remarks:

"Such is conscription, and well termed "a tremendous engine of military despotism." It is, in truth, the devil's own invention, for the subjection of liberty. It was used for that purpose in ancient Rome, and was introduced into France and has been retained there to the present day, with the same object. Shall such a system be introduced among us under a mistaken notion of its necessity, to be wielded sooner or later, inevitably, to the destruction of our liberties."

☞ We learn that the Agent for this county has made arrangements to procure an additional quantity of salt, from Wilmington.

SALT.—The Salisbury Watchman says,—

"Dr. Worth, the salt Commissioner, being absent from Morehead city when the Federals took Newbern, his brother Jonathan, who had been left in charge of the salt works there, escaped with all the working hands across the country to Wilmington, where they are now furnishing salt at $2 50 per bushel. The supply is very limited, and there is really none in Wilmington for sale at any price. That made by the State is distributed out to the different counties."

☞ We have received from the Post Office Bureau a copy of the Postmaster General's Report.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. J. R. McLEAN, for recent favors in the shape of Public Documents.

Public Sentiment.

Under this caption, the last *Standard* publishes extracts from letters received from Iredell, Granville, Alamance, and Forsyth, together with extracts from several State papers, showing that the people of Western North Carolina are fast settling down upon Wm. A. Graham as the candidate for Governor.

The Milton *Chronicle* mentions a number of North Carolina's gallant sons as suitable persons for the office of Governor, in ordinary times, but, in its own language, "in view of the great crisis through which the Old North State is now passing, we would prefer the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Orange, over all others."

The Hendersonville *Times* also alludes to a number of eminent gentlemen of both the old political parties, and concludes: "But we are for ex-Governor Graham in preference to all others. Mr. Graham is evidently *the* man,—the man for the crisis."

We have not yet seen one single objection raised to Mr. Graham, only that Johnson, of Mecklenburg, was previously nominated by some paper.

HEAD QUARTERS 33d Reg't. N. C. T.,
Kinston, N. C., April 12, 1862

Messrs. Editors:

You will oblige me by giving insertion to this acknowledgment for favors done my command by citizens of Salem, Winston, and Forsyth county. The bedding, clothing, &c., have fully equipped the company of Capt. Stowe, and rendered the condition of his men once more comfortable. Such practical evidences of sympathy did much in nerving the arms of our soldiers to strike heavy, rapid, and successful blows, in defence of homes, and all we hold sacred; and proves unmistakably the terrible earnest with which our people have entered into this contest for constitutional liberty and the rights of self-government.

Again permit me to return thanks to all kind friends who have exerted themselves for, and contributed stores to the destitute of my command.

Very Respectfully,
R. F. HOKE, Lt. Col. Com'dg.

☞ For the information of the public, we have been permitted to copy the following letter from the Comptroller.

Comptroller's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 9, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk, &c.,

Dear Sir:—I have received your letters of the 4th and 7th inst., concerning the Revenue Law—After I had replied to the one of the 4th, I received the one of the 7th, and now answer both in one.

The Revenue Law passed by the Legislature at its second extra session in Sept. last, is the guide for the Assessors who receive the tax lists in April.

I have no instructions to give as to what the valuation of slaves or other taxable property should be, and you may very properly suppose that I do not think it my duty to give any, as the law requires the tax-payer to furnish the Assessor with a list of all articles of property or subjects of taxation which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the value of such portions thereof as is taxed ad valorem.

The duties of the tax-payers and the Assessors, as to listing and valuation of property, are set forth and prescribed in the 12th and 13th sections of the Revenue Law.

[Those sections appear in our advertising columns, under head of "Tax Notice."]

On the 3rd day of May, or on the day following, if the 3rd fall on Sunday, the Assessors are authorized to meet at the Court-House of the county, as a board of assessors, before whom any tax-payer who may deem himself aggrieved, may bring his complaint, and the decision of the board is to be final.

Two hundred dollars worth of the necessary household and kitchen furniture of every tax-payer is exempt, but no more.

Farming utensils of all kinds, and provisions on hand which are necessary for the support of the owners family during the year, including hogs and sheep, are also exempt. But horses, mares, mules jacks, jennets and neat cattle which are not absolutely necessary for use or consumption on the tax-payer's farm, as well as all other chattel property expressly for sale, should be valued and listed.

As to the debts due the tax-payer, over and above his pecuniary liabilities, the principal and interest, and money on hand or on deposit should be listed

"An Ordinance concerning the levying of taxes by the County Courts," passed by the Convention on the 10th day of February, 1862, requires the Justices in each and every county to hold a term of the County Court on the first Monday in May, (where there is no regular term held in May or on the first Monday in June,) to lay taxes for County and School purposes on the property as listed by the assessors in April.

By "an act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising Revenue for County purposes," ratified the 4th day of August, 1861, the County Courts are directed to lay a tax on all such subjects of taxation in the county as are taxed for State purposes.

I think I have answered the inquiries contained in your letters, and hope they will be satisfactory.

Very respectfully, &c.,
C. H. BROGDEN, Comptroller.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—It must be gratifying to our people to see the high character which North Carolina bonds or stocks hold in the money market. State bonds bearing 6 per cent. have sold in Richmond recently as high as 104½, and 8 per cent bonds have been sold as high as 106. It is said that these bonds are now being bought up by persons there and sent, "under-ground" of course, to New York—North Carolina bonds standing higher, before and since the war, in New York, than those of any of the Southern States. The secret of this is, that North Carolina has never repudiated a debt contracted by her agents, and we hope never will; and moreover, when her coupons are presented at maturity at her treasury, the interest is paid.

We learn that forty shares of the Bank of North Carolina sold in this city last week at $110. At present they could hardly be bought for that.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Richard F. Greene, of Craven county, on last Saturday, hired out 50 Negroes. Mr. G. removed his negroes to this county to prevent them from escaping to the minions of old Abe. They were hired readily and at high prices. Other large slave owners might profit by the example.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors:

The people through this section of country are a good deal alarmed at the idea that, in spite of the noble turn out of volunteers throughout this Southern Confederacy, the President has thought proper to recommend to Congress the passage of a measure that proposes *to force into active service* all men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Many of the Southern papers have fully endorsed this policy on the false plea, that the plan of raising troops for the war by volunteering had proved a failure. This plea does not hold good when applied to this State, as our people have not only responded to the late call for more troops, but have actually sent into the field 5 or 6 more regiments than were called for.

We boldly proclaim, that in spite of the odium sought to be thrown upon this section of the State by a "traveler," our people have displayed a true and devoted loyalty to this Confederacy which should forever silence those persons in our midst who have endorsed the slander of this traveler, and who are still at home at this day.

It is passing strange, that in spite of our doing more than we were called upon, the President actually proposes to impress all between certain ages into active service! This is a death blow at *State authority*, and virtually proposes to carry on this war without the co-operation of the separate State authorities! We had all along been of the impression that President Davis had, once upon a time, been a radical States-Rights man, and we were a good deal shocked to see this violent assault upon one of the cherished principles of that party. Be this as it may, we look upon conscription as a stroke of policy directly at variance with our interests, and a direct invasion of the rights of the separate States.

When conscription was proposed in the war of 1812, it was resisted on the ground that it was unconstitutional, oppressive and absurd; and it was defeated by the combined votes of the Republicans and Federalists! At that time there was difficulty in raising the requisite number of troops in some of the States; yet, in spite of this difficulty, our forefathers directly refused to give their sanction to this odious system of conscription. In our day, however, this State has already furnished more than was required of her; consequently we cannot see why further levies of troops should be called for, especially as there appears to be a lack of arms for those already in the field. We are truly sorry that this measure is proposed to be carried out at this peculiar season of the year. Take from our farms the forces between 18 and 35 years, and you at once proclaim that no corn-crop can be raised in the county of Forsyth this year! And as there was a very large amount of wheat sowed down last fall, you again must acknowledge that there will not be hands enough left to reap that crop!

Are not these alarming indications of impending famine? It is therefore cruel, it is unjust, to impress all!

A twin-sister to conscription is the impressment of arms, as foreshadowed in Maj. Ashe's card! A reckless disregard of the constitutional rights of our people pervades that entire card; and yet we feel loth to insinuate that Maj. Ashe proposes willfully and deliberately to disregard and set at naught one of the plainest articles of our Confederate Constitution. Clause 13 of Article 9, reads as follows:

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the rights of the people to *keep* and *bear arms* shall not be infringed."

And a State law expressly secures to every man "one gun exempt from execution!"

In contradiction to this plain provision of our constitution stands the card of Maj. Ashe,—thus:

"At the request of President Davis I have undertaken to collect all the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State!"

From prudent and very wise considerations, our law-givers have secured to our people the very arms that are necessary to put down insubordination or insurrection in a class of beings in our very midst, whose good-will is, at best, rather ambiguous.

With the editor of the Raleigh Standard, we protest against this order of the President to impress private property, as unnecessary, as insulting to our people, as detrimental to the cause, and also as a violation of the Constitution. Our people have evinced no backwardness in this war. They have given their money, their arms and their blood without stint to the cause. But they are still free, and they will do nothing on compulsion.

FORSYTH.

FROM KINSTON.

GOLDSBORO' April 15, 7 p. m.

On Monday last, below Pollocksville, a skirmish took place between a detachment of the second North Carolina Cavalry Regiment and the enemy's pickets.

Lieut. Col. Robinson, who commanded, is probably a prisoner.

Capt. Turner was hurt by a fall from his horse.

Two privates were seriously injured and five wounded with gun shots.—*Petersb'g Express.*

A SINGULAR PROPHECY.

The following circumstance recently occurred at Pensacola and its truth is vouched for by a reliable officer of the army:

A soldier in the Confederate service fell into a long and profound sleep, from which his comrades vainly essayed to arouse him. At last he woke up himself. He then stated that he should die the next afternoon at 4 o'clock, for it was so revealed to him in his dream.—He said in the last week of the month of April would be fought the greatest and bloodiest battle of modern times, and that early in May peace would break upon the land more suddenly and unexpectedly than the war had done in the beginning. The first part of the prophetic dream has been realized, for the soldier died the next day at 4 o'clock, P. M. Will the rest be in April and May? Let believers in dreams wait and see.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

DIED,

In this place, on the 12th inst., CORNELIA CHITTY, after a lingering illness; aged 18 years.

In this county, on the 9th inst., ELLEN CAMOLENE, infant daughter of William and Sarah Bodenhamer; aged about three years.

LATEST NEWS.

Late Northern News.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Northern papers received here to-day, state that the Federal loss at Shiloh was twenty thousand.

Many field officers killed.

Gen. Buell was mortally wounded. Gens. Crittenden, Sherman and the two Wallaces were killed.

Two regiments from Kentucky, and two from *Wisconsin*, laid down their arms at Nashville and refused to fight for Lincoln any more.

NORFOLK, April 15.—Northern papers received at the office of the Norfolk Day Book up to the 14th inst, says in regard to the victory at Island No. 10—the rebel loss was immense.

A great struggle at Yorktown is at hand. McClellan is soon to be rewarded by the capture of Richmond and the whole rebel Cabinet and Congress. The drama is soon to close in a bloody tragedy, surpassing in grandeur all other victories.

Savannah is to be besieged in a few days.

A Joint Resolution has been passed and approved by the President of the United States, to co-operate with any State that may adopt the gradual abolition slavery scheme.

Gen. Beauregard is reported dead, and a Thanksgiving day has been named, for recent great victories.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The stock market is dull—Gold 101 to 102. The dread of the Merrimac effects the market unfavorably. Cotton steady, at 27½ to 28.

It is supposed to be the intention of the Merrimac to draw the Monitor from her position and prevent the blockade of the Jamestown and Yorktown rivers, and thus thwart McClellan's operations, which are being most vigorously prosecuted.

The rebels are 100,000 strong. They have some of the best guns, and their army is well drilled and formidable.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY, &c.

RICHMOND, April 15.—Five gunboats went to Urbana, on the Rappahanock river, on Sunday. The next day they proceeded to Rappahannock. No troops were landed, but the object of their visit is supposed to be a reconoisance, or a feint, to cover some other design.

Official information received from New Orleans state that an attack on forts Jackson and Phillip commenced yesterday.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.—We learn from the Richmond papers, that Mr. Isaiah Respess, Mayor of the town of Washington in this State, and Mr. U. H. Ritch of the same place, have been arrested by the military authorities and are incarcerated at Richmond. Mr. Respass it is said, is charged with treason, and Mr. Ritch was arrested as a spy. These are grave charges, and should be fairly and fully investigated, and if they are found guilty of the crimes alledged, they should be punished. Both of them, however, have borne the reputation of being good citizens hitherto, and therefore, should not be condemned in the estimation of any one, until they have had a full hearing.—*Standard.*

Surrender of Fort Pulaski!

SAVANNAH, April 12.—The following from the Republican, of this morning, is fully credited in official circles:

It is with sincere regret that we learn, since our country edition went to press, that Fort Pulaski after a most gallant defence against guns vastly superior to its own, surrendered to the enemy at 2 o'clock, p. m., yesterday. Corporal Law, of the Phœnix Riflemen, stationed at Thunderbolt, brings the information direct. He reached the fort at 5 a. m., yesterday, and started on his return trip immediately after the flag was struck. This surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall of the fort by the battery of 8 Parrot guns at King's Landing. All of the barbette guns were dismounted, and three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. Three balls had entered the magazine, and a clear breach had been made in it. The balls were conical and steel pointed, and propelled with such force as to pass entirely through the wall at nearly every fire. No lives were lost during the bombardment. Four men were wounded. Three have lost a leg and one an arm each—all privates—no names given. The "Oglethorpes" occupied the most exposed position of the fort. Lieut. Hussey was stunned, but not seriously hurt. Col. Olmstead sent no official dispatch, but a verbal message, saying that the garrison had done all that men could do. He attempted to signalize to Conston's Bluff yesterday morning, but such was the fire that no human being could stand on the ramparts for even a moment. Nearly a thousand shells of the largest size were thrown into the fort from the Federal batteries. It will be gratifying to know that though much exhausted, all the garrison are well except the four wounded men.

We think this account may be relied on as correct. We could obtain no further particulars. It is corroborated by another witness, a single man, who went down and returned in company with Law.

In addition to the above, we learn that the enemy brought two of their large vessels into the river yesterday, anchoring one abreast of the fort, and the other oppose their battery at Oak-Point.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FROM THE WEST.

Accounts concur in representing that Gen. Buell was killed. Heavy reinforcements for the enemy are being hurried down the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and the entire militia of Louisiana and Mississippi have been ordered out to strengthen our reserves. Immense preparations are being made on both sides for the decisive battle for the Mississippi Valley.

THE FEDERALS AT WASHINGTON.—We have been permitted, says the Tarboro' Southerner, to copy the following items from a private letter received in this town from Washington, N. C., dated 22d ultimo:

Our town is in the hands of the enemy. Yesterday morning three steamers came up and took possession of us. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the old "Dixie" pole at the Court House door. It remained all day and was taken down at night. Yesterday the Flag steamer left, leaving two to remain (as we were informed) only a short time. These two are anchored in the stream, their guns grinning at us, and they make us feel very sad. The Officers and all the men who have been ashore, have behaved very well and have promised not to disturb persons nor property, and they assure us that our negroes will be safe, they will have nothing to do with them.

News of the Week.

We have deferred to the latest moment making up our summary of news. The reader will find but few additional particulars from the battle field of Shiloh.

It appears that Gens. Johnston, Beauregard, Polk and Bragg had effected a union of their forces at Corinth, Mississippi, a few days before the battle. Corinth is about 90 miles East of Memphis, Tenn., at that point on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad where the Mobile & Ohio Railroad crosses it.

Gen. Grant, commanding the left wing of the Federals, supposed to be 60,000 strong, had pushed his column up the Tennessee River, and landed at Pittsburg, Tenn., a small town on the river, about twenty miles from Corinth. Of this movement our generals were fully aware. They were also advised that Gen. Buell had pushed on his column of 70,000 from Nashville, South, but with the evident design of forming a junction with Grant, at Pittsburg.

Gen. Johnston therefore determined to attack Gen. Grant before Buell could re inforce him, destroy his army and return to Corinth.

The number of our forces is not known; some say 90,000, but we judge that is a large estimate. Our forces moved against Grant on the 6th instant, whose advance column was within 18 miles of Corinth, at Shiloh Church. At an early hour the troops were engaged, and the battle was fiercely contested on both sides during the entire day.

Where all did so well, it would be invidious to particularize, but Gens. Johnston, Polk, Pillow, Breckinridge and Gladden are specially spoken of as signalizing themselves. About 2½ o'clock, General Johnston fell, a ball having cut the large artery of his leg; he continued in the saddle until he fainted with loss of blood, and expired very soon after.—General Breckinridge is said to have had two horses killed under him, and his clothes were badly torn. Special mention is made of the great valor of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops, but we have no doubt all fought well. Dispatches state that only 35,000 of Grant's forces were engaged.—How many of ours is not mentioned. The loss on both sides is said to be heavy, but nothing is mentioned except that our loss is about 3,000, and that we took between 4 and 6,000 prisoners, among whom was Gen. Prentice and a number of other officers. Eleven car loads of Federal prisoners arrived at Chattanooga, on the 9th.

The enemy was completely routed on the 6th, and driven to their boats, leaving an immense amount of ammunition, stores, and guns in our possession, and 100 cannon captured.

On Sunday night Gen. Buell arrived with heavy re inforcements and attacked General Beauregard vigorously on Monday morning. The battle raged on until 1 o'clock, when both parties seemed to haul off. Gen. Beauregard fell back to Corinth according to Gen. Johnston's plan, not having been able to save all of his ammunition, supplies and cannon taken from the enemy the day before.

A dispatch from Corinth on the 9th, to the Richmond Dispatch, says, we still hold the battle field, and it is not thought that the enemy will advance. It says that Morgan's Cavalry on the 8th attacked the enemy in camp and killed a large number of them, and burned the tents of our forces which they had left.

It says that Gens. Gladden, Bushrod Johnson and Hindman were wounded, and at 2 o'clock the firing ceased mutually on both sides on Monday, and both armies fell back.

No doubt but Buell will be strongly reinforced, and will advance. Gen. Beauregard is in command of our forces at Corinth, and no doubt strongly entrenched.

It is also stated that Gen. Van Dorn had joined Beauregard at Corinth with re-inforcements. Near that point the *great* battle is yet to be fought.

A gentleman of this City has received a letter from a friend in the west, who states that Ft. Smith had been evacuated by our forces on account of the destitution of forage and provisions in that region, and that Gen. Price had retired to the Arkansas river to obtain supplies. This therefore discourages the rumor of another fight with Curtis.

We learn from dispatches received by the Charlotte Bulletin on the 10th, that Com. Hollins had communicated to the War Department at Richmond that three of the enemy's gunboats had passed Island No. 10. Of course they will encounter breakers below.

It is stated also, that five Yankee batteries commenced the bombardment of Fort Pulaski below Savannah at 6 o'clock, A. M., on that day.

A rumor prevailed in Norfolk, which, however, was believed to be unfounded, that about 300 of our militia had been captured by the Yankees between Elizabeth City and South Mills.

It is also reported that the Burnside fleet was concentrating at Edenton for a supposed advance upon Suffolk. It needs confirmation.

No news about Norfolk or from the Merrimac.

The reported fights on the Peninsula are believed to have been only skirmishes. The enemy was said to be entrenching four miles below Yorktown.—*Standard.*

LATER.

The accounts of the battle near Corinth are still contradictory. Some statements indicate a severe battle on Tuesday, but the most reliable accounts only refer to the battles on Sunday and Monday. That of Sunday was a complete triumph. The battle of Monday, though severe, was less decisive. Both armies seem to have been worsted, and a truce for three days to bury their dead was agreed upon. The following statement from Hon. Mr. Tibbs of the House of Representatives, who reached Richmond on Saturday last, appears to be the latest, which we take from the Richmond Dispatch. The Dispatch says:

"His reports of the glorious victory at Shiloh are the most gratifying that we have read or heard.—He states confidently that the number of prisoners taken is not less than 7,600, and the enemy's loss in the battles of Sunday and Monday, in killed and wounded, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr. T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammunition and stores captured by our army on Sunday, and which Gen. Beauregard had to leave behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the gallant and indefatigable Morgan, whose very name is a terror to the enemy in the Southwest."

Other rumors state that the whole loss of the enemy in the two days fight was near 23,000. The Confederate loss about 4 or 5,000. Perhaps it is safest to wait official reports.

The reported evacuation or surrender of Island No. 10, is not confirmed by the last accounts. One of the enemy's gun boats which passed the Island is said to be at New Madrid. It was not taken as late as the night of the 7th.

The surrender of Fort Pulaski is certain. Five Confederate companies were in the Fort, commanded by Col. Olmstead. He sent a verbal message to Savannah, saying that the garrison had done all that men could do. About 1,000 large shells were thrown into the Fort by the enemy. The enemy must take Fort Jackson and other strong batteries before reaching Savannah. It is supposed that our forces will destroy Savannah before giving it up to the enemy.

A large force of Federal cavalry is said to have taken possession of Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th.

At Atlanta, Ga., it is said that an engine and three cars had been stolen from the Western and Atlantic Road, and they were afterwards found in the possession of eight bridge burners, who were sent by the Federals from Shelbyville to burn the bridges and cut the telegraph wires. They were captured.

The Merrimac went out on Saturday again and challenged the enemy, but the Monitor did not move from her safe position. Some suppose that she lies close, hoping that the Merrimac will attempt to pass Fortress Monroe, when she will run in and burn Norfolk and the Navy Yard.

The Petersburg Express learns from passengers, that Gen. Magruder attacked the Federals on Saturday morning last, at the point where they were throwing up entrenchments near our lines, and the engagement lasted several hours. He succeeded in driving the enemy from his position. It is said that three of our regiments sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded, and the Yankees are thought to have suffered severely. The statement is not entitled to full credit, as no such intelligence is confirmed by the Richmond papers.

It is said that two of the brigs captured by our fleet on Friday in Hampton Roads were loaded with hay and the third with sugar and molasses. (ib.

Important from Washington.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has passed Congress and is now a law. The vote on its passage in the Senate was twenty-three to nine—every Northern Senator voting for it. Among those voting against it was Senator Salisbury of Delaware.

The bill, as finally passed, requires every slaveholder in the District to come forward and prove his loyalty within the period of three months; after the term of two years all the slaves in the District are to be positively emancipated, and their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per head old and young.

The number of slaves in the District is estimated to be about three thousand.

General Hooper's division, numbering some seven thousand men, that has lately been occupying the lower counties of Maryland, was to cross the Potomac into Stafford county on Monday the 7th instant.

All the best disciplined troops from every division of the army had been sent down to the Peninsula; and in Baltimore and the other parts of Maryland the Federal force has mostly been displaced by the State Militia reserves which had been brought on.

We are assured that within two weeks fifty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore en route for Fortress Monroe. Quite a considerable number had left Washington in transports down the Potomac. It is supposed that the Federal forces on the Peninsula exceed one hundred thousand men.

General McClellen left Washington city on Thursday last for Fortress Monroe.

The Government was evidently afraid of the secession sentiment of Maryland, which is reported to have been lately much inflamed. The line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Relay House to Frederick was under strict guard. In the lower counties much bitterness had been occasioned on account of the government having practically admitted the evidence of slaves to convict their masters of treason, disloyalty and the like. "Contrabands" were flocking to the enemy's standard.

General Hunter was in command on the Potomac.

A missionary society has been organized in the North for the instruction of the "contrabands" in the Carolina and Georgia department. Mrs. Senator Harlan has been appointed the Southern agent, and was to leave in a few days for Beaufort, South Carolina, on the mission to which she has been appointed.

The tenor of the late English papers received in the North is decidedly favorable to the South. The Yankees were sharply reproved for the unreasonable elation over the fall of Donelson.—Some of the London papers suggest that the Northern success at Donelson should be made an occasion for the proposition of an armistice on the part of the North, and indicate as propable terms of pacification, the return of the border States of the Union.

The "Treason Law," in Maryland, was to go into operation on the 15th instant. This infamous act of the State Legislature prescribes as treason every act of assistance, not only to the Southern Confederacy, but to persons sympathizing with it in the limits of Maryland, including such acts as harboring "secessionists," assisting them across the Potomac, &c. The penalty is death.

Mrs. Greenhow has been released, and was to be sent beyond the enemy's lines. Quite a scene had occurred in the yard of the prison in which she was confined—Mrs. Greenhow and another female prisoner having taken possession of a wagon, which had been driven into the yard, and driving it around with a Confederate Flag displayed, and shouting hurras for "the Southern wagon." Since then Mrs. Greenhow had been charged with insanity.

The general popular sentiment was for the prosecution of the war, despite financial straits, with the expectation of shortly smashing off the fact of the rebellion. The expenditures of the government are increasing, and are estimated at $2,000,000 per day. The abolition question in Congress is closely watched by what remains of the Democratic party North. The measure of emancipation, with respect to the District of Columbia, was regarded as tentative, being looked upon as a prefatory experiment of the emancipation scheme proposed by President Lincoln for the border States. It had produced known and marked disaffection in the army, and it is said that a large number of officers had threatened to throw up their commissions if the anti-slavery project was carried out. Wages have declined in all parts of the North. In the West provisions were dirt cheap, on account of the loss of the Southern market. Ten to fifteen cents for a bushel of corn, twenty to twenty-five cents for wheat, five cents for eggs by the dozen, and ten cents a pound for butter.—*Bulletin.*

OUR YANKEE TASKMASTERS.—The Yankees are so sure of whipping us that they are already speculating as to who they shall appoint as "Military Governors" of the several States of the South. The N. Y. Herald says the following candidates will be probably appointed "Governors" of the different "territories:"

For the Governor of the territory of South Carolina, Charles Sumner; Mississippi, John P. Hale; Texas, Henry Wilson; Louisiana, William P. Fessenden; Georgia, John Sherman; Florida, Henry L Dawes; Alabama, Martin F. Conway; Arkansas, Jim Lane; North Carolina, Roscoe Conkling; Tennessee, Ben. F. Wade; Virginia, Owen Lovejoy.

SAVANNAH April 14th.—The *Morning News* learns that Jacksonville Fla., was evacuated by the Federals on Tuesday last. They said they were going to Tybee. The town is now in possession of the Confederates.

THE BATTLE OF SUGAR CREEK, MO.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

The correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writes from Memphis on the 28th ult. as follows:

An intelligent officer in General Price's army arrived here to-day, and from him I have obtained the following interesting details of the battle in Arkansas, fought just three weeks ago to day. It is known in the west as the battle of Sugar Creek, and as such will probably be described in history. You will be glad to learn that it was not a defeat, as I infer from a late number of your journal, you seem disposed to consider it. But to the particulars:

Gen Price had been encamped for some time at Springfield, in the expectation that Van Dorn and McCulloch would be able to join him there, and arrest the march of Gen Curtis, who was known to be advancing in that direction. Having waited in vain for their appearance, and the Federals having arrived within six miles of Springfield, he struck his tents and turned his face towards the Arkansas line, hoping to draw them after him, at least, until he could come up with Van Dorn. As he expected they would do, the Federals pressed forward, and more or less skirmishing ensued every day between their advance and our rear guard. Curtis stopped the pursuit at Cross Hollows, near the Arkansas line, and Price pushed on to Cove Creek, in Washington county, in that State, where he rested his men for several days, and was joined by Van Dorn, McCulloch and McIntosh. At length, every thing being ready, and the men having prepared 5 day's rations, the Confederates turned back on the road by which Price had come out of Missouri, and went in pursuit of the enemy encamped at Sugar Creek. Upon their reaching Bentonville, on their way up, they encountered the enemy's rear guard, and had a slight skirmish, in which we lost one man and they lost eight or ten. We also captured one piece of artillery. The Confederates continued on their march all that day and night, without either food or sleep. At half past 10 o'clock, next morning, they came up with the enemy, whom they found in position in the Sugar hills, in great force, and evidently awaiting our attack. In a short time the action became general, Price leading the attack on the North, and McCulloch on the west—thus completely surrounding the Federal army.

The opinion in the army is, that our plan of attack was unfortunate, inasmuch as it closed every avenue of escape to the enemy, and compelled him to fight or surrender. A coward will defend himself as well as the bravest man, if you hem him in a corner. It is now believed that if we had made the attack from one point—the North—as Gen. Price proposed to do, we should have driven Curtis and his army into the Arkansas river, and destroyed and captured him and his whole force.

McCulloch and McIntosh fell early in the day, after which some of their regiments became demoralized. Our forces engaged did not exceed 12,000 men, some regiments having never been brought into action at all, owing to the fall of their commanders. The enemy had at least 30,000 fighting men, yet the battle raged on uninterruptedly until night, when it was found that we had driven them two miles from their encampment, which our men held during the night, with the greater part of their commissary stores. Our men had marched all the previous day and night—were tired and hungry—and were glad to get into the enemy's provision stores.

Next morning, the 8th, it was found that the enemy had taken a much stronger position during the night. The battle was renewed, however, and continued until about half past nine o'clock, under the cover of which Gen Van Dorn withdrew his forces. Two reasons are given for this movement: First, a number of regiments in McCulloch's division became demoralized after his fall and that of McIntosh, and could not be relied on to continue such an unequal fight. In the second place, several of our ammunition wagons had been stampeded by two or three companies of Germans (Federalists) who were flying from the field. Being ignorant of the points of the compass, they fled in the direction of our ammunition train, and our teamsters, taking them to be the enemy advancing, put whip to their horses, and disappeared. At one time a considerable body of Confederates were reduced to four rounds of ammunition; then to two, and finally to one; while several of the batteries did not have a single charge. Such are the unfortunate circumstances that led to the retreat.

A short time before his death the gallant McIntosh made a brilliant cavalry charge, passing entirely through the enemy's lines, and coming round again to his former position, and bringing with him three pieces of Federal artillery. McCulloch desired him to make a second charge, and started with him to show him where to strike, but while riding through the woods, he was shot through the heart, and fell dead. McIntosh then sought to bring off his leader's body, and while trying to get an Arkansas regiment to make the charge, a ball entered his heart, and he, too, fell dead. Col. Rector placed himself at the head of his regiment (Arkansas,) and by a bold charge, succeeded in recovering the body of McCulloch. That of McIntosh was not brought off until next day.

Many of our men who were supposed to be captured have returned to camp. Our whole loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, will not, it is believed, exceed 600. Of this number, about 125 were killed, 275 wounded, and 200 taken prisoners. The enemy's loss, from all I can gather, was very much greater—probably five or six times as much. We took also about 225 prisoners, one of which, a Colonel, taken on the first day, says their loss up to the time of his capture was frightful, reaching from twelve to fifteen hundred. Their loss was also very heavy during the second day's fight including many officers Some of our men who escaped out of their hands, state that the enemy were not at all exultant over the result, but acted and talked as if they had been whipped, and had no stomach for any more such fighting.

The retreat on the part of Gen. Price's forces was conducted in good order—so much so, indeed, that many of his officers supposed he was making a flank movement, and would soon renew the fight. The grieved and broken-hearted regiments of McCulloch and McIntosh did not retire with altogether the same degree of order and regularity. It is said that there is nothing they so much desire now as to be led against the slayers of their idolized commanders. Several of our batteries were in danger of being lost, owing to the difficulty of extricating them from the woods and hills. The enemy did not pursue, except to send out a few cavalry, who annoyed the baggage train somewhat, but were easily driven back. We brought off four more pieces of artillery than we took into action. We lost two guns, which were disabled and spiked, and brought away six of the enemy's—thus making a clear gain of 4 pieces. Several of the enemy's batteries were captured at some time during the fight, but they could not be brought away. The guns were dismounted, the wheels removed, and leaves and dry wood piled on them, and the whole rendered entirely useless.

You have already seen the order of General Van Dorn, in which he speaks of the behavior of the men under fire. Price's vet rans acquitted themselves with the greatest possible credit, and McCulloch's followers, up to the unfortunate hour when he and McIntosh fell, fought with the most determined resolution. Col Rives, of the Missouri Confederates, and Capt. Churchill Clark, in addition to many other officers, are numbered with our gallant dead. Among the wounded on the other side, was Gen. Curtis himself, who received a slight wound. Gen. Seigle was not wounded, as at first reported.

Neither Price, Van Dorn, nor the army have supposed that they were defeated. On the contrary, the result of the battle is equivalent to a victory for the Confederates. The enemy, though far outnumbering us, and well provided with arms and ammunition, has been so crippled that he will be unable to attack us without large reinforcements, whereas Price and Van Dorn can march when and where they please. At last accounts they were at Van Buren, recruiting and getting ready for another forward movement.

If the President would give Gen Price a sufficient force and place him in command of all our troops west of the Mississippi river, there would not be any enemy left South of the Missouri river by the fourth day of July.

THE CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN NEW MEXICO.

Although we have heretofore published pretty full accounts of Gen. Sibley's victory in New Mexico, the following extract from a letter to W. H. Macwillie, Esq., member of the House of Representatives from Arizona, dated Messilla, March 2d, and written by Judge Hare, of the Confederate District Court will be perused with interest:

"We have just received by express, from Fort Craig, important News. A battle was fought between the forces of Gen. Sibley and Gen. Canby on the 21st February, which resulted in the complete defeat of the latter with great loss. The particulars as given by the courier, disclose the fact that this has been the closest contested battle of the war, and perhaps the bloodiest for the numbers engaged.

"Gen. Sibley, with his command, numbering, rank and file, 2,300 men, left Fort Thorn, 86 miles below fort Craig, about the 12th of February, with the intention of taking the latter place. On arriving in the vicinity of Craig, he learned from some persons captured near the post that Gen. Canby was in command of the Federal forces in the fort; that he had 1,200 regular troops, 200 American volunteers, and 5,000 Mexicans—entire force near 6,400 men. Notwithstanding this superior force he boldly advanced, and on the 19th crossed the river below Craig, and making a detour of some miles, arrived, on the morning of the 21st, in sight of the river three miles above the fort, where a large body of the enemy were stationed to receive him. It seems that all the enemy's forces, with the exception of their artillery and reserve, were upon the same side of the river to which our troops were advancing. A portion of Col. Baylor's regiment, under command of Maj. Pyron, numbering 250 men, were the first to engage the enemy. Alone, and unsupported for one hour, they held their position amid a hail of grape, canister and round-shot. At that time they were reinforced, and the battle became general. The enemy then made an attack upon our right wing and were repulsed.—A general movement was then made upon our line, and with some success. A portion of our left wing were compelled to fall back and take a new position. This was about 2 o'clock. The enemy now supposed they had gained the day, and ordered their battery across the river, which was done, and the battery was planted upon the bank. As soon as the battery opened Gen. Sibley knew it had crossed and immediately ordered a general charge, which was done as Texans only can do it. Starting at a distance of 800 yards, with that wild Camanche war whoop, they reserved their fire until within 30 yards of the battery, when they poured a tremendous and deadly fire with double-barreled shot guns and pistols immediately into their terror-stricken ranks. They sprang into the river, and in crossing numbers were killed. Captain Teel's battery now coming up, closed this sanguinary contest with shell and grape, as they fled down the opposite side of the river to the fort.

"The battle lasted nine hours. Our loss is 38 killed and 128 wounded. That of the enemy, as given by themselves, is 800 killed, 400 or 500 wounded, and 2000 missing.

"The result of this battle is conceived to be of more importance to the Southern Confederacy than any that has been fought during the war. It will give us the territory of Arizona and New Mexico, about 25 millions worth of property, and will greatly add to the prestige of our arms."

Another letter, received subsequently to the one above, gives the gratifying intelligence that the victory resulted in the capture of Fort Craig, with its military stores, ammunition, guns, and 6,800 prisoners.

100 Men Wanted!

THE undersigned proposes to raise one hundred brave and able-bodied men, for the purpose of driving from our soil the enemy that is now invading our country, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

1st. No one whose name is subscribed, shall be bound to go into service, until one hundred names are enrolled.

2nd. The obligations of the company shall not be binding until the subscriber shall pay to each soldier fifty dollars out of his own money.

3rd. The company shall have the privilege of electing its own officers, after the company is formed.

For the performance of the above, we pledge our word and sacred honor.

J. W. THOMAS.

CAPTAIN JOHN MORGAN'S INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BUELL.

Before leaving Tuscumbia, I learned the particulars of an interview between the celebrated Capt. John Morgan and the Federal Gen. Buell, at Nashville, which is worthy of record as a part of the history of the times. The exploits of Capt. Morgan are more like the romantic and daring feats of knighthood and chivalry than anything else we can compare them with.

It seems that Capt. Morgan, having learned that Gen. Buell had determined to hang four of his men as outlaws, who had been taken prisoners in his memorable scout of March 8, he proceeded with a flag of truce and ten of his men to Nashville. On his way he met Gen. Mitchel with a large force of the enemy's cavalry, to whom he made his object known. Mitchel said he was just going out to search for Morgan, and regretted to meet him under protection of a flag of truce. Morgan, with a look not to be misunderstood, assured the Federal General that no one more than himself shared his regret and his disappointment, and hoped that an opportuity would soon offer of meeting him under more favorable circumstances. Mitchell then gave Morgan an escort, and accompanied him to Buell's quarters. Buell was greatly surprised at meeting with the bold partisan face to face, and evincing no little uneasiness, asked to what circumstances he was indebted for the honor of this visit. Morgan replied that his errand was a christian one; that he had been informed that Gen. Buell had threatened to hang four of his men, who had ben taken prisoners, as outlaws, in violation of the rules of war and civilization; that he had thirty-six Federal prisoners in his possession, and that if such was Buell's determination, he should retaliate by banging nine Federals for every one of his men. Buell disclaimed any such intention, and said he should never violate the usages of civilized warfare.

Morgan then proposed an exchange of the thirty-six Federal prisoners for his four men, saying that the difference in numbers was but a fair valuation of the services of his brave troopers. Buell replied that he was compelled to decline the offer, as he could not negotiate with an officer inferior to him in rank. "That is unfortunate, sir," replied Morgan, "as the objection could not hold good in any other sense;" and the interview then terminated. After this Morgan learned that one of his men, named Love, had been shot after he was taken prisoner.

I have also been put in possession of the particulars of another most gallant affair, which occurred on the 10th inst., and of which no mention has yet been made. On that day, Lieut. Basile Duke, the adjutant and brother-in law of Capt Morgan, and equally as brave and daring, proceeded with 18 men to within 3½ miles of Nashville and half a mile of Gen. McCook's camp, where, concealing themselves, they dismounted, leaving the horses in charge of three of their men, while fifteen took positions off from the turnpike, and succeeded in killing 23 of the enemy's advance guard, among whom were 3 Lieutenants and 1 Captain. Three of our men being cut off from returning to their horses, were forced to cross the enemy's lines by an old field, and passed within thirty steps of their pickets, who saw them from the pike, and who allowed them to go by, supposing that there was a large force, and that they would capture the whole command. The three men, by making a circuit of half a mile, regained their horses, and the whole command escaped without the loss of a man.—*Cor. N. O Picayune.*

GENERAL JOHNSTON FOILING THE ENEMY.

The Richmond Examiner says:

We learn that the Government not only cordially approves the strategic movement of Gen. Johnston in changing his line of defence, but that the question of falling back from the old line of the Potomac was confided entirely to his own discretion some weeks ago by the President himself.

It is now ascertained that some three or four weeks before the army fell back, Gen. Johnston visited the President and disclosed to him the extraordinary plans compassed by the enemy, which made it vitally necessary, in his opinion, to fall back and organize a new line of defence. He stated his conviction that the enemy, by a movement of some forty or fifty thousand troops through Harper's Ferry and the Valley, designed to fall upon his rear, and proposed to defeat this object by confronting him on a new line of defence.

For the space of three weeks before the army left its entrenchments at Manassas, preparations were being made for falling back, by the quiet and gradual removal of the vast accumulations of army stores; and with such consummate address was this managed that our own forces had no idea of what was intended until the march was taken up. The first intimation the enemy had of the evacuation of Manassas was the smoke of the soldiers' huts that had been fired by our army, and as the last column of our forces retired, we are assured that the advance of the movement on Gen. Johnston's rear was already at Snickersville, a gap in the Blue Ridge.

That the strategic plans of the enemy were completely foiled by this masterly movement of Gen. Johnston is quite evident in the tone of disappointment and vexation in which the Northern newspapers refer to the evacuation of Manassas, which, unless there had been some disconcert of their own strategy by such an event, they would be likely to regard as a considerable advantage on their side in letting them further into the territory of Virginia.

The advantages accomplished in the falling back of our army are that it has foiled the strategic plan of the enemy almost at the instant of its accomplishment, besides bringing our forces into a position to encounter any demonstrations that the enemy may make in new directions. The excitement of locomotion and change of scene were said, too, to have had the most happy effect upon the spirits of our troops, who are, altogether, in better fighting trim than they have ever been since the battle of Manassas.—Our readers may rely upon it that the aspect of affairs in the direction of the Potomac is, in every respect, cheering and encouraging.

EXTRACTS

From Russel's Last Letter to the London Times, dated Washington, March 1st.

WHAT THE UNION SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH MEANS.

Meetings of the cotton planters have been held with a view it is said, to an organized incendiarism of any cotton which may be in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, however a Federal officer who proceeded some days ago up the Tennessee river as far as Eastport, in the State of Mississippi, below Florence, declares he found "Union sentiment" strongly prevalent along the banks, and "Union sentimeut" may mean twenty-five cents a pound for cotton. It is significant that he could get so far in a single gunboat, and that he could carry away unmolested a quantity of stores intened for the Confederates from Clifton, Tenn. The attention of Treasury and of Congress has been turned to the best mode of cultivating and rearing cotton in all parts of the seceded States in Fedegal hands, and of reopening trade with Southern ports. The sooner the better.

PRAISE OF JEFF. DAVIS AND THE TENACITY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

By this time Mr. Jefferson Davis's Message has been received in England. The Federals see in his frank confession of "serious disasters" an expression of dispondency as to the ultimate result of the struggle, but there is to the natural eye no such meaning in the calm admissions, which are rather made the basis of a more strenuous policy and vigorous resistance. And in his determination he is well supported by the "so-called" Senate of the "so-called" Confederate States, which passed a resolution that the Government would entertain no proposition for peace founded on the exclusion from this Confederacy any of their States, and pledging themselves to continue the war till the invading enemy should be entirely expelled from their territories.—This is the best answer which can be given to the rumors that proposals to treat had come from Mr. Davis, and this measure will effectually cut the ground from under the feet of the Democrats of the North, who have been dreaming of a Peace Convention, and of a reconstruction of the Union on the old basis.—The constancy and unshaken faith of the Confederate leaders are worthy of the highest—let us not say better—cause. Their soldiers are ill clad and badly armed. They are not well fed, and as to the state of supplies, read this:

Gold commanded a premium of 40 to 50 per cent., and silver 35 and 40 per cent., in Richmond, on the 28th of February. Whiskey worth a $1 a gallon for common, and $4 for choice brands.—Butter was worth 12½ cents a pound; and sole leather 75 cents a pound; calf skins $55 a dozen. Apples in the Richmond Market, commanded $15 a barrel.

However the dollars are in paper. We don't know what we may come to in paper currency yet, although France is alive after a paper age in which a man had ta pay 1,000f. (assignats) for a decent dinner, and half the United Statet exists after an infancy sustained on paper currency which is not liquidated to this day. The Confederates are about to appoint a General commanding in chief; they are creating a navy—where, how, or from what is beyond our ken; and the President boasts that he has four hundred battalions in the field, with proportionate forces of Cavalry and artillery. Mr. Davis inveighs strongly against short term enlistments, which have impaired their ability for successful defence; and as the Southern papers contain many advertisements for substitutes, at sums varying from $50 to $1,000, it is probable that the new levies called for by the different States, which are said to be in course of organization, are pressing hardly upon the population.

There is, amid all the distress and discomfiture of the South, no sign of repentance, submission or fear, any more than there is on the part of the North any token of weariness, relaxation or infirmity of putpose.

A RICH SCENE.

The Nashville correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of the 19th March, gives a long account of the contempt and dislike manifested by the people of that city, and especially by the ladies, for the yankee officers. The scene described at the close of the following extract from his letter is rich indeed:

"There is no doubt of the prevalence of a Southern sentiment here, which is so strong as to lead the persons holding to those ideas to indulge freely in the treasonable and dangerous projects of aiding these men. The people laugh at Gen. Buell's efforts to conciliate. They treat him and his men with open disdain and scorn. The lines are too loose. I see no remedy for the harshness here but a little less coaxing and more punishment. Within the last few days, since the movement South became general, the people have been particularly impudent and offensive. Men do not make any demonstration publicly but it is plain by whom women, girls and boys are pushed into offering the grossest insults to officers and men. Any one of the demonstrations made by the ladies would appear ridiculous if mentioned, but it is certain that, though harmless, their actions are very aggravating to the men, particularly as the whole army has been careful to appear, if not in reality, polite as my Lord Chesterfield. Let me mention an instance of the means employed by the fair dames of Nashville to insult our officers. Some of our Generals were standing yesterday on the sidewalk in front of the St. Cloud Hotel. While they were conversing a couple of ladies, in full dress of gaudy colors, approached, followed by a great fat, dirty and slovenly negro wench. As the ladies neared the generals, they changed from line-of-battle march to a single file, although there was plenty of room. At the same time they carefully drew their dresses aside, to prevent their coming in contact with the generals—ten feet distant—and placed their handkerchiefs upon their diminutive nasal organs. The negro wench had been well drilled, and it was with the most serious face and admirable delicacy that she drew her hoopless skirt to one side, and put a great red bandana to her nose. One general scratched his pate with a puzzled air, another swore in approved German style, while a third appeared to enjoy the joke of the ladies and the anger and chagrin of his friends."

Bargains! Bargains!!

The subscriber offers at private sale one or two complete sets of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,—all together or singly. Also a few CARPENTER'S TOOLS and a good WORK-BENCH.

Any person wishing to purchase will please call on me at my Shop, in Salem.

Terms accommodating.

WM. F. SWAIM.

April 18, 1862.—2t.-pd.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS just received at the DRUG STORE

April 11, 1862.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see soon. J. P. SICELOFF.

Feb. 21 1862.3m. pd

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

☞ The following circular has been received, with request to notice.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Ladies of North Carolna:

Our sisters of Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, have set us a noble example, by largely subscribing for the building of GUN-BOATS. Shall we, the Ladies of North Carolina, remain insensible to the dangers of our beloved State. Already the enemy has invaded our coast. Our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons are withstanding them to the death. Let us at once arise and pour in our freewill offerings. As military authorities have expressed an opinion that under the circumstances, Gun-boats in our waters cannot be very efficient, and that ARTILLERY would most effectually contribute to the defence of our State, let our contributions be for that purpose. Shall there be any hesitation? All that is most precious to us in this world is now endangered. Unanimity and promptitude can do much. Let the Ladies of each county open a subscription list and send forward the amount at the earliest moment to the Cashier of the nearest Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

TAX NOTICE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The information for the citizens of Forsyth which I promised last week, I now furnish you:

The tax list which is to be given in next month is the regular State and County tax to be paid to the Sheriff in July next. Owing to various alterations and new ordinances, the list of taxes given in last July is of no avail. This list is intended to cover that and extends to the first of April 1862. Therefore, all Interests and Dividends received or due between the 1st of July 1860 and 1st of April 1862 will have to be listed.—Household and kitchen furniture amounting to $200 or under is exempted. Those having less than $100 cash on hand on the 1st of April, 1862, need not list the amount; but all having more than $100 must give in the whole amount. Mechanics tools, Books, Wearing apparel, Arms for muster and farming utensils of all kinds are exempt. Horses, Mules and Cattle in use on farms and not for sale, are also exempted, but all other property, notes, accounts, &c., are to be given in.

The assessors will please return their lists to me on the 3rd day of May (instead of the 2nd as ordered in the act,) as on that day the assessors are to meet, as a Board of Review, before which all complaints are to be made if any persons feel agrieved by our valuation.

Printed lists will be furnished to each assessor, from whom all tax payers are to obtain them, and fill them out correctly for themselves. Each tract of land (that does not join each other) and the valuation thereof is to be listed seperately; and each Town Lot is to be listed seperately, and the number thereof on the Town plot to be given.

As I will have but a short time to make out the tax list for the Sheriff, I respectfully request tax payers and assessors not to attach any cents to the end of their valuation, and to have a 0 or an even number at the end of all the items, if possible.

C. L. BANNER, *Clerk.*

SEC 12. It shall be the duty of every person liable to pay tax, residing in any district, or having property therein liable to taxation, at the times and places appointed by the assessor, to furnish to the assessor a written list of his taxables, (excepting real estate, which the assessor shall ascertain and abstract from the last valuation of real estate and the tax lists filed in the office of the clerks of the county courts, for the year 1861,) setting forth the number and value of his slaves, horses, mares, mules, jennets, jacks and neat cattle, (except such as are for use or consumption on the farms,) provided, that such exception shall not include slaves; his household and kitchen furniture, except such as are specifically taxed, (over and above the value of two hundred dollars,) the number and value of his ships, boats and other water craft of the value of one hundred dollars or upwards; and in listing the amount of debt due to him from solvent parties and his cash on hand, he shall be allowed to deduce debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety, where the principal is insolvent, listing only the balance after making such deduction, and such listing and valuation shall have reference to the property owned and the subjects of taxation held by the tax-payer and its value on the first day of April in which said listing is to be done; and he shall also set forth all other articles of property or subjects of taxation which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the value of such portions thereof as is taxed ad valorem, and the assessor shall administer to the person furnishing said list, the following oath, "You solemnly swear that the list by you furnished, contains a full statement of all the property and subjects of taxation which you are bound to list, either in your own right or in right of any other person, and that the property valued, is not worth more, in cash, than the valuations annexed, to the best of your knowledge and belief."

SEC. 13. If any person liable to pay tax, shall fail or refuse to give such list of his taxable property on oath, or if the assessor shall have reason to believe that such person has not rendered a true account of his taxables, or has fixed a valuation less than the true cash value thereof, he shall assess such person such an amount as he shall have reason to believe correct, according to the best information he can procure; and the assessor is hereby authorized to address written interrogatories to the person listing or any other person, for the purpose of obtaining such information, and to require written answers thereto upon oath, which oath the assessor is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person being so interrogated, shall refuse to answer such interrogatories, he shall be liable to pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, to the use of the county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor to report such delinquency to the county solicitor who shall bring suit for said penalty.

TAX NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Assessor for Salem District, to take the list and assess the property, subject to State and County Tax, to be listed in April and paid in July, I hereby give notice that I have printed blanks ready which tax-payers can obtain and fill out themselves.

As the value of Property, amount of Cash on hand, Interest due, Accounts, &c.; are all to be calculated to April 1st, I give this notice thus early to give time to prepare the lists required.

I will attend in the Commissioners' Hall in Salem on SATURDAY THE 12th AND SATURDAY THE 19th OF APRIL, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, to receive the lists.

For further particulars see extracts of the act published in this paper.

E. A. VOGLER, *Assessor.*

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1862. 48—3t.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston

March 16, 1862.

To the People of North Carolina.

AT the Request of President Davis, I have undertaken to collect all the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses, these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State empowered to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all their muskets, rifles, and double-barrel shot guns (good, bad, or indifferent,) to the Sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles, and muskets, $13 and $20 each, according to value; good double-barrel shot guns from $13 to $38, according to value; other arms and parts of arms according to valuation.

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 1½ cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.

April 4. 1862. [49-3t] W. S. ASHE.

All the papers in the State copy three times & send bills to Maj. W. S. Ashe, Richmond, Va.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, [48-4t

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

PRINTER'S INK

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb., for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.,

April 11, 1862. 50-1m

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6t.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING, DAMAR.
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Virginia Atkinson,	Fleete Longworth,
J. B. Barrow,	Lewis Mize,
Mrs. Emily Boles,	James F. Mendenhall,
J. F. Delap,	Wiley Nifong,
Catharine Dunkins,	Mrs. Nancy Samuels,
Mrs. Susan K. Floyd,	T. B. Stimpson, 2
" Nancy Fisher,	Miss Victoria Teague
H. H. Haizlip.	Thos. R. Tate,
Miss Levenia Hines,	C. A. Transue,
J. C. Holder,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
Mr Joyner (pumpmaker)	" Mihala Willard.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay np. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

CAVALRY!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO ENLIST AND muster into service, **Companies of Cavalry** for the war, to be formed into a battalion. Officers raising companies are invited to communicate with me.

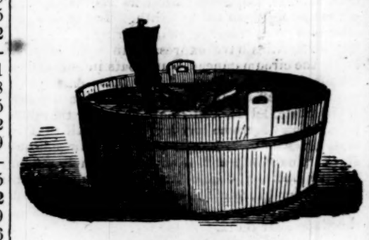
PETER W. HAIRSTON,
Fulton, Davie County, N. C.

March 14—8wpd.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint thd following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County,
September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,			200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers at Grenada, Mississippi.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 25-3m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,956	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,302	19	611	5932
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Baden	6 333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2171	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9356	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,246	374	716	15756
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6.490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8.981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5.241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7190
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4181	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5106	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7348
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4042
Randolph	14,768	320	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	205	2465	6 57
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

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On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

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Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

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On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

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PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

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OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Beujamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert,	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'fication.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.
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Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5, p. m.
Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.
Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.
Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.
Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.
Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5, p.m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.
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